PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1841

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

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Published Monthly.

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EDITED BY

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Bombay, 4th September 1841.

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6th September, 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

To Messes and Families at Out-Stations.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, that they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their CHARGES will be 5 (five) per cent (*Commission*), superadded to the Market prices of the articles supplied, which will, in all cases be WARRANTED of the quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—*Cash*, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.

Apollo Street, *9th Sept.* 1841.

Sale of Landed Property, by Messrs. Allen and Co., by order of the Mortgagee.

TO be sold by Public Auction, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., at their Auction rooms, in Apollo street, on Saturday the 18th instant, all that place or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Dwelling House thereon erected, situate in Todd street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing in breadth by admeasurement 13 feet or thereabouts, and 57 feet in length or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded in the East by a measuage, or Dwelling House, belonging to *Dhunjeeboy*, which, together with the premises now describing, formerly was occupied as one House, belonging to the late *Mherjee Hormusjee*, and on the West by the House of *Ardaseer Dady* Sett, on the North by the public road, and on the South by the House of *Dorabjee Muncherjee Bunnajee*, together with all and singular, the rights, members, and appertenances thereunto belonging, and which said House is now in the possession of *Cowasjee* Shroff, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, Solicitors.

Bombay, *6th September* 1841.

GERMAN TOYS OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received an invoice of the above, which they beg to recommend as being of very superior manufacture, and unique design.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council intends to despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee, on the second day after the arrival of the overland mail from England, in October next, and in each succeeding month, until further notice.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods Passengers and Parcels. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new Steam Ships will start from Southampton for Alexandria touching at Gibraltar and Malta, carrying Her Majesty's Mails and despatches under contract with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and thence forward the new line of Steam Vessels for the East India Mails belonging to this Company will leave England on the 1st of every month, arriving at Malta on the 10th, and at Alexandria on the 14th ; leaving Alexandria about the 20th to the 25th of every month, and making the passage home in 14 days, including 24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gibraltar.

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Swift and commodious steam Vessels are about to be placed on the Nile for the conveyance of passengers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A large and powerful Steam Ship will shortly be started to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez, in connexion with the Steamer to Alexandria, particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement ; and a branch Steamer for goods, passengers, and parcels will run Twice a month between Malta and the Ionian Islands. A liberal table, with wines and every necessary will be found and included in the fare. Female Stewards to attend on ladies. Private family Cabins, and a separate Sleeping Cabin for every passenger under ordinary circumstances.

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Full directions for Travellers by this new and improved conveyance are in preparation, and will shortly be printed.

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A NEW MORNING JOURNAL.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE JOURNAL

AND

MARINERS CHRONICLE,

To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

THE more enlightened Members of the Uncovenanted Service have long been aware, that a Journal for the purpose of representing their interests is a highly desiderated object. All other branches under Government fortunately possess a medium by which their grievances are exposed to public view. It is, therefore, susceptible but of little doubt, that if those services have thus experienced the beneficial effects of publicity, the Uncovenanted may in like manner, confidently expect a similar result. The numerical strength of this portion of the Indian community is fast approximating to that height, when the presiding authorities will be constrained to open some new sources for its employment. Affairs connected with India are now deeply engrossing the attention of the people in England, and the period has at length happily arrived, when the Uncovenanted Service may look forward with every probability of success to be released from that thraldom to which it has hitherto been so ungenerously subjected. No cause can produce this much coveted effect more rapidly and effectually than firm yet respectful public representations. Our best and most unwearied exertions will ever be directed towards the consummation of this object, and we would desire to impress upon our brethren of the Uncovenanted, that unless they also be "up and doing,' the cause that we shall have occasion to advocate will be much weakened, and the period of our perfectly enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, much procrastinated.

The Shipping interest will invariable meet with our best attention, and, in order to make this branch of our Journal more complete, we have fortunately secured the permanent aid of a few able writers. We purpose also rendering the Mariner's Chronicle the organ of the Pilot Service, and, from what we have somewhat widely learnt, this arrangement will be highly acceptable to that meritorious body.

The *Uncovenanted Service Journal and Mariners' Chronicle* will be printed on a convenient sized sheet, in a style, not inferior to any of its metropolitan contemporaries. The Subscription is fixed at 4 Rs. per Month : 10 Rs. per Quarter : 40 Rs. per Annum ; or 9 Rs. per Quarter and 34 Rs. per Annum, payable in advance.

CALCUTTA, 5, Teltullah.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the Siam, Smith, from Port Adelaide 15th June, and Anjer 5th Aug.

The Semaphore also reported the Semillante, Berthoo, from Bourbon 2d July, and the Cursetjee Cowasjee, Campbell, from Bombay 5th Aug.—Hurkaru, Aug. 25.

The Shipping report of yesterday reported the Swallow, Biggar, from London 1st April and Mauritius 19th July.—Hurkaru, Aug. 26.

We are extremely glad to learn that Lieutenant Shakspeare, who performed good service at Khiva last year, has been Knighted by Her Majesty, and now bears the title of Sir Richmond Shakspeared. —Englishman, Aug. 26.

We are sorry to hear that Dost Mahomed is labouring under a severe attack of Fever, and is reported to have been delirious the greater part of yesterday. Many of the persons composing the suite of the Ex-Ameer, together with his son Hyder Khan, have also suffered from the same cause. The climate of Bengal at this unhealthy season, appears to be as little congenial to the Affghan constitution as to that of the European. No casualty has yet occurred, and we hope that the Dost will soon be able to take his departure for Loodianah, as he intended before his illness. He has not yet, however, exhausted the 'sight' of the City of Palaces; one other exhibition, at least, of the powers of European Science, being in preparation to astonish him. As it is one in which the very elements are subjected to our control, and likewise one of the greatest triumphs of recent times, we trust he will be able to witness it.—Star, Aug. 25.

We yesterday alluded to the Despatch of the Court of Directors, wherein it was declared to be "highly inexpedient to interfere with the executive, in the affairs of the Raish of Sattara." Having carefully persued the recent debates on the subject, we cannot help being struck at the extraordinary facility with which, in the face of all recorded evidence, the Directors have exhibited a tissue of inconsistency, the more unaccountable, as it is not pretended any fresh intelligence has been received of a nature to impair the validity of their earlier opinion, as to the propriety of abandoning all further proceedings against the Rajah. Every one knows how, on the downfall of Bajeerow, it became a triumph in the hands of the British Government to replace the true descendant of Sevajee on the throne of—what? his ancestors? not! but of a nominally independent territory, forming the earlier portion of Sevajees dominions, ere conquest had established the supremacy of the Mahratta Empire. Taken during the flight of Bajee Row, and released from thraldom, the British Government found, in his restoration, and seized in it, a golden opportunity for practising, at a cheap rate, its boasted liberality, and its tenderness for an unfortunate Prince who never once experienced its good offices, while yet the Peishwah was to be upheld. We quarrel not, however, with the determination, because, under the then existing circumstances, it was both wise and politic to shew commiseration, and doubtless the restoration of the captive was an act to tell well for our professions among the people of India.

With this Prince then, a treaty was made; and for reinstated himself a kind of pet with the power that to the contrary idly promulgated, and as idly listened to, set the Bombay Government upon the qui vive to denounce him—the very protegé of its fondness,—as a conspirator dangerous to the peace of our settlements; as one, who (when every state was crushed, or so rowed down as to make all such efforts as those with which he was charged, just the most unlikely to succeed in the world) unmindful of favour, was ungratefully and phlegmatically planning and organizing our death blow! He was to excite the native soldiery to rebellion; and upon what, to overturn the deep-rooted authority of the Company, in Hindoosthan! The Government of Bombay proceeded to formal investigation; and, while in a ferment to inculpate the accused, stirred on thereto, no doubt, by alarms magnified by its own imagination, referred the case to the decision of the Supreme local authorities, by whom for a long time, it was scouted, as unworthy of serious contemplation. Wearied at length by repeated importunity, these last seem to have yielded a reluctant consent to the extreme measure of deposition, and the Rajah was displaced accordingly. The matter was not, however, thus quietly to be disposed of, since there were to be found amid the mass of Directors and Proprietors, men who wished to be guided by consistency and justice, in all that they performed. The consequences were,—debates upon debates, on charges avowedly ill-defined, obscure and confused,—a resolution, by the Directors, that the "proceedings in respect to the Rajah should be brought to a speedy close" (conformably to their declaration of concurrence in the views of the Governor General during the administration at Bombay of Sir R. Grant,) and an ulterior decree, that the Court deemed it very inexpedient to interfere with the executive, in the Rajah's case—though, without the intervention of any new facts, the suspension of the Rajah had, ad interim, taken place! The language of the Governor General is so strong, that one would suppose nothing short of testimony the most unequivocal as to guilt, evident and heinous, could induce this sudden alteration of a prior feeling. Here we have the Directors fairly placed on the horns of a dilemma created by themselves. If the Rajah were guiltless, to the extent only which induced them to confirm the first views of the Governor General, which went to exculpate the Prince and implied the conviction of a too ready belief at Bombay in what was frivolous, it ought to have been fresh matter alone that should have induced a change of opinion. Yet without the adduction of a particle,—the case still resting upon its original merits, the charges unsupported by any satisfactory proofs of disloyalty, either as it regarded tampering with the troops or correspondence with Goa—the Directors have deliberately determined not to interfere with the Executive, although the act of the latter involves the extremest punishment, save death, which the local government could inflict! deposition, and of course disgrace. Thus far are the Directors concerned; and be the conduct of the Rajah justly impugnable, or otherwise, no one will deny the manifest inconsistency of their conduct. If he is guilty, they discover weakness in their vacillation; if innocent, the permission granted to the Indian Governments does necessarily impeach their pretensions, as a just and impartial body, in so screening funtionaries, who, in that case, have committed themselves by an unwarrantable despotism, wholly discordant to the boasted consideration of fair dealing upon which they plume themselves in the administration of these realms.

Our space will not allow us to enter deeper into this question to day: but, should nothing of moment interfere, we purpose resuming it to-morrow, for we fully coincide in the observation of Mr. Salomons, the Proprietor whose activity in this business has brought him forward most prominently, that "the subject is one of great importance—not simply as it effects the Rajah, but what is of more consequence, "as it effects the administration of Justice" by the British anthorities in India.—Ibid.

We yesterday observed that Mr. Salomons had stood forward most prominently in urging the debates upon the Sattara question, and the merit derivable from this expressed anxiety for reparation, where, so far as we have yet seen, a flagrant injury has been committed, we are quite willing to concede. We wish, however, that Mr. Salomons had taken his stand upon somewhat higher ground than a mere call for papers, because, independently of the cruel procrastination which, if innocent, the Rajah must endure, there appears to be sufficient evidence already in hand to enable the judges to pass their final decree, on the justice or injustice of the act of dethronement. Neither can we commend what we must, upon his own shewing, consider as an example of ill timed courtesy,—his assertion that, on the present, 'as indeed he might say upon every occasion' the Court of Directors 'acted with the strictest impartiality and justice'—since, he could hardly have stepped forward to protect the interests of one hs believed to be injured, by decrees which had received so much of their sanction as that they would not interfere with them, if he were really persuaded their conduct wae marked by that unqualified good faith for which, in the above quoted passage, he gives them credit. This, however, is but another specimen of the 'excellent humbug' which men practice upon each other. The very parties thus eulogised are in the next instant, implicated in a charge of faithlessness. "Let the Proprietors look to the treaty. He held it in his hand, and he contended, that, fairly considering its provisions, it was impossible for any one to entertain a doubt that the demand of the Rajah was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the treaty. He therefore contended that, so far as the treaty went, the English broke that treaty. He did not say that the Court of Directors broke it, he did not mean to say by whom it was particularly broken; but, speaking in general terms, he would maintain it was broken by the English.' Now the Court of Proprietors was held on the 23d of June; and on the 17th of that month it was made known by publication, that, in a despatch of the 1st of April 1840, the Directors had forwarded to India 'their deliberate decision,' which, with the exceptions we have stated, proclaimed it to be 'highly inexpedient to interfere with the executive in the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara,'—in other words, confirming, by their resolution not to interfere, the act of the local governments with reference to those affairs. And this is the good faith which Mr. Salomons so openly lauds. We suppose it is needless to dwell upon the originating cause of this difference between the Bombay authorities and the Sattara Prince. They may be briefly understood in the following recital. The Rajah laid claim to certain Jaghires as being his by right, in virtue of the conditions specified in the treaty. Failing to obtain redress, he entertained, and perhaps may unwisely have vaunted, an intention to 'send ambassadors' to Europe' to procure that justice which he could not get from the Bombay authorities.' Out of these circumstances grew, if we understand rightly what at best bears a very confused aspect, those charges for conspiracy and treason, which led to the Rajah's expulsion from power, and the elevation of his brother to the guddee. A committee of officers was convened for the investigation of these charges, the evidences on which were transmitted to Calcutta, together with certain medium propositions which elicited the following minute by Mr. Shakespeare, and the general disapprobation of the Supreme Government. "I cannot agree with the Bombay Government that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case. If the Rajah is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise. The Bombay Government convict the Raja of attempting to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule (to say nothing of an item in the plot, according to the Brahmin's account that the European troops were to be got rid of by bribing the Bakers to poison their bread) and yet think proper to leave him in the possession of power to renew these attempts, whenever his plans may be better organized than they were upon the late occasion. For my part, I am not satisfied with the evidence against the Raja, but I cannot therefore acquit him altogether, instead of adopting the half measure which, in my humble judgment, when supposing him to be guilty, is neither reconcileable with public justice nor with sound policy. It is no doubt difficult to divest the case of all suspicion; but when we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the plot could have been founded, the improbable manner in which the Brahmin (Untajee) commenced his seduction of the Soobadars (or native officers,) the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories first told by the Soobadars, and, their subsequent depositions before the Commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Rajah is said to have announced to the Soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for any thing tangible or solid, in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon.' Foiled in its endeavour, the Bombay Government sought to produce examples of treason less direct, in a correspondence with Goa: but they were promptly met and refuted by the Governor of that settlement, who, unequivocally denied the existence of the slightest treasonable intercourse. Thus then stands the case. The Rajah claims from the rulers of the Presidency immediately contiguous to his own states, the restitution of certain Jaghires awarded him by treaty, and because at (least such is the look it bears, and such is only intelligible interpretation of what follows) he menaces an appeal to the Home Authorities, he is branded with treasonable practises, the attempts to substantiate which are pertinaciously followed up, against the expressed wish of the Supreme Government and the Directors, until the former, wearied by importunity, consents to an investigation, with an injunction however that 'the whole matter should be afterwards submitted to the Rajah for explanation.'* and the latter, pass the declaration of their determination "not to interfere."

Mr. Salomons, while professing the wish to avoid uttering harsh remarks against Sir R Grant, the orginater of these proceedings, does very unreservedly attach to the memory of his conduct, in this instance, the most unwarrantable motives of which a public functionary can be guilty—namely the persecution of an innocent man, from mere soreness at the censures cast by superior authority upon himself. He distinctly says, that feeling severely the censure which had been cast on the proceedings, "he continued to urge the case of the Rajah forward, in justification of himself." Could he say more, or worse, of any public character, than that, in defiance of the wishes of his superiors founded on the utter want of basis in the plot, and the gross "discrepancies" of the revealers, he deliberately urged on a monstrous persecution in the mere hope of self-justification?

Nor is Sir James Carnac less exempt from the Proprietors' objurgations; for we find by the debate, that, in contradiction to a first view of the affair, Sir James had the hardihood to propose to "a shrewd man" the egregious act of signing his own condemnation, as the condition of retaining his authority. In order to effect this, he tells the Rajah that "in common with all other authorities to whom the documents had become submitted" he had satisfied himself the Rajah had, on three occasions, manifested hostile intentions towards the British Government." Indeed! where did Sir James ascertain this? Was it in the declaration of the Supreme Council, that the evidence against the Rajah was not satisfactory? or in the wish of the Directors that no more "time should be wasted" on the fruitless inquiry? Yet Sir James avows, he comes armed with all the authority to take final measures—though we do not perceive, to this day, that the Council of India has done any thing in approbation of his act, or more than referred the case for the decision of the Court of Directors!

We must trespass on the indulgence of our readers for yet postponing our comments on the whole transaction to another day. Space is required for other, though we hope not more interesting discussions. But the present one embraces our national title to demand the reverence and affection of our Indian subjects by an unswerving course of impartiality and rectitude, in the system of our sway. If this be, more emphatically than any other, the empire of opinion, the greater the necessity for sustaining from measures that are either dubious in their character, or calculated to call that opinion into unfavorable operation. Our deeds should be consistent as truth and clear as day light—are they?—*Ibid*, Aug. 26

* Such an opportunity does not appear to have been given if we may judge from Mr. Colton's protest.

Madras.

CIVIL CHANGES.—The Examiner of yesterday states that the following Civil arrangements are in contemplation. Mr. W. Elliott to act for Mr. Chamier during his absence, the duties of Chief Secretary being equally divided between him and Mr. Clerk, Mr. H. Morris, to act as member of the Revenue Board, relieving Mr. Elliott from attendance on Board days. Mr. Cherry to act as Civil Auditor during the absence of Mr. J. C. Morris, Mr. Birch to be Sub Treasurer protem and Mr. H. Morris, Cashier of the Government Bank. Our cotemporary further has it that Mr. Underwood will vacate the Postmaster Generalship on the 1st proximo, and that Mr. C. P. Brown will succeed to the appointment. We are very sorry to learn that Mr. Underwood is about to retire from his situation, and are sure that such will be matter of regret to the community at large. In addition to the above borrowed from our Cotemporary, we are further enabled to state from information received last evening, that Mr. Glass has been confirmed as third Judge of the Northern Provincial Court, vice Mr. Stromboom, deceased. Mr. Brett's appointment as Register of Salem, has been cancelled, and Mr. Richard Clarke is to be acting Register to that Zillah. Mr. H. Morris, to act as third Judge to the Western Provincial Court, so unless he be of that genus, so puzzling to the researches of ornithologists the Irish bird that, as it is said can be in two places at once, either the Examiner, or our informant must be at fault! but to proceed, Mr. Walter. Elliott has assumed the duties of Chief Secretary in Revenue matters, but no one has been yet fixed on to fill his place in the Board. Mr. J. C. Morris is going to the Hills and the changes that our Cotemporary announces as thereon consequent, will all, we rather think, appear in the Official Gazette of this Evening.—U. S. Gaz. Aug. 31.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It will be seen by the appointments which we have extracted from last night's official Gazette, that Mr. Robert Clerk is to act as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. Chamier's absence on leave, Mr, Walter Elliot officiating for Mr. Clerk as Secretary in the Civil Department. It will also be seen that Mr. E. B. Glass is the new Judge for the Northern Division.—Herald, Sept 1.

The following are the arrivals and departures since our last issue.

ARRIVALS.—30, Barque Fortescue, Captain Walter Hall, from Penang 7th August.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jones, Revd. J T. Jones and Captain Geoghegan, 25th Regiment.

30, Barque Slains Castle, Captain James Petrie, from Calcutta, Sandheads 26th July.

Passenger.—Mr. Hall.

DEPARTURES.—28, Brig Tallentire, G. H. White, to Eskapilly and Calcutta.

31, Barque John Graham, Captain Thomas B. Turner, to Eskapillay and Calcutta.—Spectator, Sept. 1.

STEAM SUBSCRIBERS.

From the notice of the Steam Committee which appears in another column, it will be seen that the total number of shares subscribed for at Madras is 581, an additional ten being on the supplemental list forwarded to England in August. Ten per cent. has been remitted on these shares, amounting to £2,905, and the supplemental list will still be kept open.—Ibid.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The removal of Mr. Underwood from the Post Office to his new appointment, Collector of Sea Customs, will be felt as a great loss by the Community; during this Gentleman's administration of the Post Office we have experienced considerable improvements in the arrangement of the Overland Mails, and the general management of the dawk throughout the Presidency has been amended—arrangements which entitle him to the thanks of the Madras Public. We trust that the improvements commenced by Mr. Underwood will be carried out by his successor.—Ibid.

THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

We are glad to find that the Ootacamund Club is progressing more favourably than was expected: it will be seen from a letter from Captain Douglas in another column that it will open in October next, with about fifteen sleeping apartments, and all things necessary for the comfort of the Members. A great step has thus been attained, and within a very short period of its first proposal, in promoting the convenience and sociality of sojourners on the Neilgherries, for which the community are much indebted to the active and zealous exertions of Captain Douglas.—Ibid.

EARTHQUAKE

A correspondent at Salem informs us that a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt there on the 27th ultimo, a little before three P. M. It was immediately followed by a loud rumbling noise like that of distant thunder, which lasted about half a minute, appearing to travel from West to East, and during the time it lasted a curious sickening sensation was experienced, occasioned no doubt by the undulation or rather perhaps vibration of the ground. It would be curious and interesting to trace the range and direction of these shocks so frequently experienced in Southern India, and it would cost but little trouble to our friends to communicate such local facts as might lead to better understanding of this remarkable phenomenon.—Ibid.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

We have been favoured with information from Moulmein, received in private letters at the Presidency. The date is July the 28th, and the following may be given as the substance—"The King is positively on his way to Rangoon, taking with him all his Sons, War Elephants and (it is said) 70,000 men. What his intentions are, is not known, but it is conjectured that they may be hostile and that he may contemplate an attack on Moulmein, in the hope of recovering these Provinces. This supposition is founded on the visit to Rangoon being contrary to the customs of the country, except for the purposes of war. The Sloop of War Childers, and Ganges Steamer, were at Moulmein to afford assistance if required; and the Gun Boats were gathering in readiness and other preparations making—matters look warlike but there is nothing positive or certain."—Ibid.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
None.
DEPARTURES.
None.

HIGH WATER

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

1841	A. M. H.	A. M. M.	P. M. H.	P. M. M.
Sept. 10th Friday	5	28	6	19
„ 11th Saturday	7	7	7	50
„ 12th Sunday	8	31	9	8
„ 13th Monday	9	8	9	37
„ 14th Tuesday	10	5	10	32
„ 15th Wednesday	10	56	11	18
„ 16th Thursday	11	37	11	57

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Bombay Mean Time. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H. M.
F.	10		5 47 56	6 5 58	
Sa	11	Battle of Delhi, 1803.	5 47 58	6 5 16	
Sun	12	14 *Sunday after Trinity.*	5 48 0	6 4 32	
M.	13		5 48 9	6 3 41	
Tu.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48 34	6 2 34	
W.	15		5 48 59	6 1 27	● 15 10 54 M
Th.	16		5 49 8	6 0 36	

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Aug. 29	CHINA	June 26
AGRA	„ 26	DELHI	Aug. 28
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 19	FRANCE	Aug. 5
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	„ 10
Adelaide	June 12	LAHORE	Aug. 13
Sydney	„ 15	LONDON	Aug. 4
Port Phillip	May 31	MADRAS	Sept. 1
BURMAH.		MANILLA	May 3
Moulmein	July 21	MAURITIUS	July 17
Rangoon	„ 24	NEPAUL	„ 3
CABOOL	Aug. 2	PENANG	„ 11
CAIRO	Aug. 20	PERSIAN GULPH	„ 15
CALCUTTA	Aug. 28	QUETTA	Aug. 4
CANDAHAR	„ 6	SCINDE	„ 19
CEYLON	„ 23	SINGAPORE	July 26

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, September 10, 1841.

WE have received Madras papers to 1st instant and Ceylon journals to the 23rd ultimo.

THE sale of Bills upon the Government of India will not take place this day at the General Treasury—the sale is postponed.

WE hear that, on Mr. Willoughby's return from Poona he will be appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Blane will be confirmed Secretary in the Revenue Department, the Finance being made over to Mr. Morris. We have at the same time been informed that the discussion in Council regarding the nomination of the Provisional member, waxed hot, the Governor carrying it with the casting vote,—we wonder at this too: since, if we mistake not, the Charter provides, that the Chief Secretary for the time being shall be appointed, pending the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court, we say this without the slightest disparagement to the other candidate, Mr. Marriott; but at the same time we would remark that few in the Civil Service, however high their standing, can be found so highly deserving of the place as the late Chief Secretary, and we might say that it would be difficult to find in it his equal in revenue matters.

A correspondent writes to us to suggest to the authorities the practice of planting Banian trees near sentry boxes, that when grown up a shelter may be afforded to sentries, and the lives of soldiers preserved from the effects of exposure to a tropical sun.

WE are happy to find that throughout Great Britain the greatest abhorrence is felt at the treatment of Purtaub Singh, the persecuted and dethroned Rajah of Sattarah. The following resolution of the Glasgow and British India Protection Society will afford some idea of the feeling of the British nation towards the magnanimous Prince, who vacated his throne rather than admit that he was guilty of unfounded and unestablished charges.

JUSTICE TO AN INDIAN PRINCE.

MOTION,—Intended to be submitted to the Public Meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation and British India Society, this Evening, Monday, August 2d.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

WHEREAS,—The British power in India can be permanently maintained only by the adoption

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and steady observance of an honourable, a just, and a conciliatory line of conduct towards the Natives; and—

Whereas,—It is the solemn duty of the People of this Country, on whose behalf, and by whose delegated authority India is ruled, to watch with vigilance the administration of affairs; to denounce every act of oppression perpetrated in their name; and to interfere with promptitude and energy for the redress of the wrongs of the injured and the helpless; and—

Whereas,—One of the specific objects of this Society is, to protect the liberties, and advocate the rights of the Natives of the British Dependencies; and—

Whereas,—A Native Indian Prince (his Highness, the ex-Raja of Sattara) has, by the British Indian authorities, been dethroned, deprived of his property, and driven into exile, without trial upon charges which, in the late debate at the India House, were shown to be false and unfounded; and—

Whereas,—The Directors of the East India Company have twice, by means of their own votes in the Court of Proprietors, decided against any re-consideration of the case, and systematically rejected every petition for redress; therefore—

Resolved,—That this Meeting view with feelings of the strongest indignation, the treatment which the ex Raja of Sattara has received at the hands of the East India Company and the Board of Control—treatment contrary to the spirit of British Law—repugnant to the first principles of Justice—calculated inevitably to degrade the national character, and dissolve the ties of native allegiance;—And this Meeting pledge themselves to seek, through the medium of an impartial Parliamentary investigation and subsequent legislation, (and, if necessary, by a direct appeal to the Queen in Council,) the restoration of the ex Raja to the Throne of Sattara, and the reparation of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the British Government.

HEAVEN only knows what the Bombay Post Office is about. The mail arrived here five days go and we have not yet received one half of our letters, and about one twentieth part of the English files we are in the habit of receiving. Frequent application has been made to the Post Office, still we are told that no papers or letters are in the office, we are therefore left to conclude that our papers have gone on to Calcutta, or some other part of Hindoostan and may reach us in about six weeks hence!—Thanks to the present Postmaster General.

WE have been favored with an early copy of "the Refutation of the statements of Dr. Wilson against the Parsee Religion" by a Parsee Priest, named Asfandianjee Framjee. The work is printed in English and Gujeratee and every part of the Rev. Doctor's lecture is examined and commented on separately, which displays a laudable spirit in treating the subjects discussed, and without further reference the reader may read the pro and con arguments advanced by the theological disputants. Asfandianjee Framjee in the course of his animadversion makes frequent complaint that Dr. Wilson has quoted passages not to be found in any of the sacred books of the Parsees, or even in their uncanonical works and goes so far as to challenge the production of books containing the passages quoted in the Doctor's lecture. This certainly is fair, for unless the passages cited can be authenticated and produced, the religion of the Parsees will, in the minds of Europeans, appear branded with certain unmerited inconsistencies and enormities, and greatly increase the prejudice of the Parsees to adhere more strictly to their own faith. The epithets applied by Asfandianjee to Christ, and by Dr. Wilson to Zoroaster, are by no means creditable to either of them as controversialists, and had both disputants made choice of the inductive instead of the synthetic mode of conducting the dispute it would have been better for the cause of truth and less marked with those expressions which necessarily offend the believer of any creed when degrading epithets are applied to the founder of his religion. It cannot be supposed that the Parsee is less sincere in his zeal or devoid of honesty in his professed attachment to Zoroaster than a Christian is to the faith of Christ; and, consequently in examining the claims of a faith to credence or disbelief we should guard against mixing up with our enquiries any preconceived notions, entertained in the course of education and repel every attempt of prejudice to hinder or oppose our enquiries. We are happy to find that the Parsees are coming forward to state the contents of their Shastres, and the opinions they themselves entertain respecting the doctrines of Zoroaster, and also to correct any misstatements European writers may have inadvertently or ignorantly made regarding the faith and practice of the Parsee religion, because with the march of enquiry there must be a corresponding diffusion of truth. The religion which is rational and true cannot suffer from full enquiry and the free discussion of its tenets.

WE have received a communication signed "An Old Correspondent" complaining of the practice of employing Clerks in the Political and Secret Departments of the Secretariate on the Sabbath. These Clerks, however, are employed sometime upon urgent occasions when their services are absolutely necessary; and as they do it with good will, we do not at present see a remedy for the evil of which our correspondent complains.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1841.

No. 508 of 1841.—A Code of Regulations for the Clothing Department of the Bombay Army, having been compiled under the orders of the Clothing Board, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that copies be circulated to the different Corps and Departments under this Presidency, for their information and guidance, and that these copies be transferred to relieving Officers with the other public records.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1841.

No. 509 of 1841.—In accordance with the Rule obtaining under the Bengal Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the rate of Dry Batta (Rupees 3 6 8) laid down in the 5th Paragraph of the Government General Order No. 141, of 4th March last, for European Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers on the Town Major's Lists, who are serving at Half Batta Stations, and are not entitled to Provisions from the Public Stores, have effect from the 1st Proximo, with the exception of those attached to Native Corps or employed in the Department of Public Works, who are to continue to draw the Field rate of Dry Batta, Rupees 6 13 4 in all situations.

No. 510 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Revenue Department under date the 30th ultimo, Ensign G. S. A. Anderson of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country, and Lieutenant H. Boyé of the 22nd Native Infantry, Acting Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Deckan.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1841.

No. 100 of 1841.—Mr. George Thomas Robinson, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England, by the ship Calcutta on the 21st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1841.

No. 111 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

1. Lieutenant Kempthorne, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, to the temporary charge of the Victoria, from the 7th of July last.
2. Lieutenant Hewitt, from the Sesostris, to the temporary charge of the Auckland, from the 7th of July last.
3. Assistant Apothecary Kennedy, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Auckland, at the Warrant Officers Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.
4. Mr. William Bartley, Probationary Pilot, to be a Junior Pilot, and to stand on the list next to Mr. Ayres, from the 1st ultimo.

By Commander G. B. Brucks, Commanding the Naval Squadron in the Gulf of Persia.

5. Mr. Midshipman Foulerton, in charge of the "Dee" Gun Boat, proceeding to Bussorah with Seamen for the Flotilla on the River Mesopotamia, from the 25th of March to the 5th of April 1841, both days inclusive
6. Captain S. Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf, and his Moonshee, to be accommodated at the Table of Commodore Brucks, Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship of War "Coote" from the 19th of April to the 18th of May last, both days inclusive.

By Lieutenant W. Jardin, Commanding the Steam Flotilla on the River Indus.

At the requisition of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde.

The undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Hyderabad to Bukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Meteor" at the Commander's Table.

7. Lieutenant Terry, Bombay Artillery, from the 5th to the 18th May 1841.
8. Assistant Surgeon Baines, from the 5th to the 26th of May 1841.
9. Assistant Surgeon Baines, proceeding on duty, from Mutanee to Sukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Comet" at the Commander's Table, from the 27th to 31st of May 1841.

At the requisition of the Political Agent at Hyderabad.

The undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Tatta to Sukkur, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Planet" at the Commander's Table.

10. Lieutenant Morshead, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, from the 23d February to the 12th of March 1841.
11. Major Forbes, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 4th to the 5th of June, and from the 7th to the 16th of June 1841, inclusive.
12. Assistant Surgeon Davidson, from the 24th to the 26th of May 1841, and from the 7th to the 16th of June 1841.
13. Commander T. G. Carless, proceeding on duty from Bukkur down the River Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 20th to the 24th of March 1841.
14. Lieutenant Morshead, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, proceeding on duty from Bukkur down the River Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Comet, at the Commander's Table, from the 25th to the 26th of March 1841.

By Lieutenant Young, Commanding the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates, and Senior Naval Officer at Tasjourah.

15. Mr. Gibbon, Purser of the Brig Euphrates, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Constance, at the Commander's Table, from the 9th to the 12th of June 1841, both days inclusive.

By Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Captain Harris,
Ditto Graham,
Ditto Horton.
R. Kirk, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon.
E. G. Impey Esquire, Assistant Surgeon.

16. For accommodating the Officers named in the margin, belonging to the Abyssinian mission, with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates, at the Gun room Mess of that Vessel, from the 15th to the 19th of May 1841, both days inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy, to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1841.

The following acting appointments are confirmed from this date:
E. E. Elliott Esq., civil auditor and mint master.
J. A. Shaw Esq., post master general.
A. N. Shaw Esq., is appointed deputy civil auditor, deputy mint master, from this date, retaining his present acting appointment at "Belgaum."

Lieut H. J. Willoughby, assistant to the superintendent of roads, &c., is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for ten days, from the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept to the resignation of Surgeon C. Ducat, and to appoint Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, to succeed him as civil surgeon at Poona.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1841.

W. C. Bruce Esq., accountant general, and revenue and judical accountant resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1841.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzeratee language, in October next.

Mr. A. Stenarts, assistant collector of continental customs and excise, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzeratte language, in October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. J. W. Musprat in the office of judge and session judge of Dharwar, and Mr. W. J. Hunter in that of senior assistant judge and session judge at Rutnagherry, from the 3rd instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1841.

Captain Curtis, commanding the Scinde irregular horse, is permitted to visit the presidency, on sick certificate.

Captain G. LeGrand Jacob, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as political agent in Katteewar, from the date of the absence of Mr. Blane on leave to the presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. BLANE, Acting Secy to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 1st Instant	Chests	533
	Total..	533

INDORE.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1839 | 40	Chests	2,140
Ditto under the proclamation of 1840 | 41, up to the 5th June 1841		16,773
	Total..	18,913

IMPORTED.

Balance of former years importation	Chests	6,657
Imported from the 25th May 1840, to the 31st ultimo 1841.	,,	19,559½
	Total..	26,226½

EXPORTED.

From the 22d May 1840, to the 31st August 1841	Chests	20,303½
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th Instant	,,	687
	Total..	20,990½

W. ESCOMBE, Aeg. Opium Agent.
Bombay, 8th September 1841.

European Intelligence.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We have reason to know that Sir ROBERT PEEL has communicated to Mr. C. SHAW LEFEVRE his intention to support the re-election of that gentleman in the event of his being proposed, on the meeting of the new Parliament, as Speaker of the House of Commons.

We may add that those personal and political friends of the Right Hon. Baronet to whom this intention has been imparted concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision.

It is known to our readers that we should have preferred a different course. We are perfectly aware that a different course would have been preferred by some valuable Conservative Members of the House of Commons; but this does not prevent the expression of our firm belief and of our earnest hope, that, all circumstances being duly considered, the Conservative Members of the House of Commons will unanimously embrace the decision, adopted, for himself, by Sir ROBERT PEEL.—Morning Chronicle, August 4.

Her Majesty's packet Crane brings accounts from the West Indies to the following dates:—Trinidad, June 23d; Demerara, 24th; Barbadoes, 27th; and Jamaica, July 3d. Great consternation had been produced in the islands by the proposition brought forward in Parliament for an alteration in the sugar duties in favour of the slave-grown article. At a public meeting held in Trinidad on the 22d of June, some resolutions were passed condemning in the strongest terms that ruinous and inconsistent proposition. It was declared, first, that "to expend thousands with one hand in attempting to repress the traffic in slaves with an armed force, while, with the other, we are to open the door of the home market of Great Britain for the consumption of the produce of their labour—thus directly encouraging the traffic we profess our determination to abolish, by enhancing the profit of the slaveowner—is a line of policy unintelligible to West India colonists, and one which, if persevered in, cannot but impair the confidence they would ever wish to entertain in the wisdom and justice of the councils of the mother country: secondly, that the plea of necessity for the introduction of sugar raised by the compulsory labour of slaves into home consumption is unfounded, as the island of Trinidad alone, for its extent and fertility, is capable, with a sufficient population, of producing more sugar than the inhabitants of Great Britain can consume and at a cheaper rate by free labour than it can be raised for in any country where slavery prevails, provided the restrictions which now impede the free current of immigration are removed, and that an adequate protecting duty be continued to the British grower, until he can obtain a sufficient supply of free labour. Thirdly, that this desirable object, by which the institutions of slavery would be gradually, but peaceably undermined in every part of the world, could be effected in a reasonable period of time by only granting to the inhabitants of Trinidad the benefit of the principles that govern the just distribution of free labour, which are clearly consistent with the strictest rules of Christian philanthropy, and which were solemnly proclaimed as binding upon the nation and Government when they divested the West India colonists of property created by law, and abolished institution which for centuries had been encouraged and supported by our power and resources."

The Government scheme for the improvement of the revenue is ridiculed as one that is wholly inefficient for the accomplishment of such an end; and, that it should have had the support of politicians of the quality of Lord J. Russell and Mr. Villiers, after all the hollow professions of the men, is pronounced most extraordinary.—Ibid.

FRENCH CAVALRY.—The Saxon Government has revoked the order for prohibiting the exportation of horses to States not forming part of the German Customs Union.—Ibid.

THE FETES OF JULY.

PARIS, JULY 30—Yesterday having been a holiday, no account of the fetes of July, on business was transacted on the Stock Exchange.

Yesterday, the last and principal day of the fetes in commemoration of the revolution of July, was celebrated with unusual eclat. The morning was ushered in with salvos of artillery from the Invalides, and from an early hour the throng of sight-seers was directed towards the centre of attraction, the Champs Elysees, where the festivities were carried on upon the usual scale, and with the ordinary accompaniments of mirth and rejoicing. The booths of the dealers and the numerous shows attracted visitors all day long. The mat de cocagne drew together, as it always has and always will do a motley crowd of spectators. The dancing booths and the petty restaurants were well thronged from an early period in the afternoon, and, indeed, were full to excess while midnight was striking.

The crowds collected on the Place de la Concorde, on the quays, in the gardens of the Tuileries, and at every spot whence it was possible that a good view of the fireworks could be obtained, was tremendous. The firework at the Barriere du Trone were also on a grand scale, but not so extensive nor lasting so long as those at the Pont de la Concorde. The appearance of the illuminatiions in the Champs Elysees was unusually splendid. The high arcades on each side of the main avenue, two hundred and eighty-eight in number, covered with, nearly 300,000 lamps (the lighting of which was effected almost at the same moment), the Arc de Triomphe at the upper extremity, with its illuminated cornices, and the lights reflected from the Place de la Concorde and the Chamber of Deputies, all this made the spectacle very imposing. The effect was greatly heightened by the lighting of various coloured fires, which gave to the scene the appearance of fairy land. Everything went off well and we have no accident to report, except to a gentleman, who, madly endeavoring to gallop his horse through the crowded avenue of the Champs Elysees, above the Point, about four o clock, was thrown, and had his neck dislocated and a thigh and arm broken.

After the funeral service in the churches on Wednesday, a certain number of National Guards and decores of July went to the Place de la Bastille to salute the last abode of the victims of the three days. They were not permitted to go beneath the monument to the tombs, and the railed enclosure, which on ordinary days is open to the public, was shut. Crowns of immortelles were placed by the party, and after a short discourse by one of their number they retired. Deputation from the schools of the corporations, workmen, &c. visited the spot during the day.—Morning Post, Aug. 2.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PRINTING.

A new application of electro-magnetic principles to mechanical science was exhibited yesterday, for the first time, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. The honour of the invention is due to Mr. Bains, of the firm of Barwise and Bains. Whether the apparatus will answer all the sanguine hopes and expectations of its inventor, it would be presumptuous either to affirm or deny upon a cursory glance of its complicated construction during the first essay of its powers. So far, however, as under such circumstances we were capable of judging, it is not too much to predicate that very important and beneficial results may be expected from the application of the principle. To a certain extent that principle is the same as the electro telegraph already known to the public, but with this important addition and difference, that Mr. Bains's invention prints or impresses upon paper some extremity of the line of communication the cyphers or characters that may be marked upon a clock dial at the other. It is difficult, if not impossible to cause the general reader to comprehend by means of simple description, and without diagramical working models, the process of complicated mechanism; but without entering into such minutiæ, we will endeavour to convey an idea of the effect intended to be produced, as illustrated by the experiments we witnessed yesterday. Let the reader suppose two spots at any given distance (of course pre-supposing the possibility of continuous communication, as by road or railway, between them), say, for example, London and Portsmouth. The object is to convey certain information from the latter to the former in the shortest possible space of time. The communication is to be thus established. At Portsmouth let there be a dial, on the circumference of which certain signs, or cyphers, or say the letters of the alphabet, are inscribed. The dial has one revolving hand, set in motion by clock work, which clock work first receives its impetus from a voltaic battery. Close to each character on the dial is an orifice in which a small peg can be inserted, at the pleasure of the operator, to stop the rotation the index at any point he may desire—say, for example, the letter A. At London, the other extremity of the line of communication, let there be another machine, intended as the recipient of the information marked upon the dial at Portsmouth. Let the two machines then be connected by wires in the same manner as the electro telegraph. Suppose, then, the character "A" to contain the information required to be transmitted. The clock machinery at Portsmouth is put in motion by the charge of the voltaic battery, and the operator allows the hand on the dial to revolve until it arrives at that letter. He then inserts the peg, the hand is stopped, and by the continued action of the electricity along the connecting wires the letter A is stamped or printed upon paper at the other extremity of the line in London. The machine in London we will not attempt to describe further than in most general terms; it consists of a perpendicular revolving cylinder covered with blank paper, a horizontal rotatory wheel, with projecting types of the characters on the dial at Portsmouth, and a perpendicular roller supplied with printer's ink, for the purpose of wetting the types.

Upon the battery being set in motion at Portsmouth the hand revolves upon its dial; and so long as the operator allows it to do so unstopped, no mark is made upon the paper in London; but the moment he arrests the index at any character, the action of the machinery is such that by merely touching a small trigger the correlative type is pressed against the revolving cylinder of paper in London, and the imprint is as legibly made as if effected in an ordinary printing-office.

We have endeavoured to convey a leading idea of the invention. Of course the experiment being performed in a lecture-room, the two machines we have supposed to be at London and Portsmouth were but a few yards apart, whether or not there are latent but insurmountable obstacles to the success of the operation on a large scale, for practical purposes, we will not venture

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to say at present. In this age when, on the one hand, the wondrous but demonstrated powers of physical science are daily developing themselves in forms that seem scarcely less than magical; and, on the other hand, when the impostures of charlatanism are more and more obtruding themselves upon public notice, it is unsafe to put forth decisive opinion upon a scientific proposition until it shall have undergone that patient and philosophic investigation with reference to facts which can alone unerringly test its truth and utility. Of such an investigation we should say Mr. Bains's invention is well worthy.—*Morning Chronicle, Aug. 3.*

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 30.

The relentless vengeance of the Ribbonmen is never satiated but with the destruction of their victim. The case is not forgotten of Mr. Cockson, Protestant freeman who fired in his own defence, and shot off the finger of a coal porter, one of a gang who carried him off vi et armis to the hustings, and made him vote for O'Connell and Hutton at the last election. He had since to lodge informations against the ruffian and send him for trial. Yesterday he received by the post a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"My ould fine brand of an Orangeman—Was it not enough for you to knock the finger of me and lave the matter stand so, but now you must take it into your head to prosecute me. You ould vagabone, I will, by Hell, settle you before long, for now as you are going the whole Hog I will knock the brains out of you the first opportunity, and watch you day and night you dam ould scoundrel it will be a happiness to the neighbourhood to get rid of such a monster both pestilent and hideous—

"To age offensive and to youth contagious
In manners vulgar, Ignorant in phrases
Hurrah for O'Connell and Hutton too
To Hell with Tories not forgetting you
Culprit make ready, you stand arraigned
My task is open you will soon be tamed.
(Signed) "Capt. STEEL RIBS.
(With the figure of a coffin.)

"Here lies the body of ould Coxon who was shot the year of our Lord, 1841. May his soul rest in peace Amen!

"Mr. Cockson, 6, Ushers's street.'

Mr. Cockson applied to the Head Office for liberty to carry arms for his protection.

The magistrates did not think the application regular. One of them said Major Brown would appoint a man for this special duty.

Mr. Cockson—It is not one or three would terrify me; but if an infuriate mob fell upon me?

Mr. Porter thought the only evil consequence he had to apprehend was the loss of the postage, which the writer had not the politeness to prepay. The bench would make no rule.

Mr. Cockson determinedly said he would take the most ample means to prepare himself for the defence of his person.

Another awful job was this day completed.

Alderman Fleming lately appointed on the death of Alderman Darley as chief magistrate of the city of Dublin, with a salary of 600l. per annum, has retired on full pay, to be succeeded by Mr. Newell Barron, the barrister of Waterford, who refused the same place a short time since as not good enough, but seeing the chance of a clearing out—this shameful job is effected to provide for the disappointed barrister—the worthy Alderman affects to be very ill and has gone on sick leave. He is a stout, able man, and in the prime of life.

July 31.

The dinner to the ex-Members for Waterford, Messrs. Barron and Wyse, has come off. Lord Carew headed the assembly. Defeated Wyse was the eulogist of the Ministers. He said that though he had never sought to exercise exclusive power, still, from the repeated proofs of dishonesty and deceit he met with in the opposing party, he was now determined to join with the people in depriving them not only of the representation of the city but of the municipal corporations, and the poor law guardianships, and the false mask of conciliation which they wore to effect their party designs.

What a sample of liberality from an ex-Whig Lord of the Treasury!

The wind continues to blow from the west with some degree of violence, and retards the arrival of the mails, which are looked for with anxiety, on account of the harvest prospects. Here we have every reason to be thankful, and the speculators to quail.

At the Clonmel Assizes, yesterday, a man named Michael Cary, was found guilty of demanding arms, and shooting at Mary Kennedy, a servant, and assaulting the habitation of a respectable Protestant farmer, named Garbery, who was at Rockwell church at the time. The Marquis of Waterford acted as magistrate in this case, and accompanied the police, the better to effect the prisoner's capture. William Gibbons was also convicted for appearing armed, and demanding fire arms on the 26th of June last, at Abbey. This is a notorious "Whiteboy."—Morning Post, August 2.

Brussels, July 29.

Our intercourse with the countries beyond the Atlantic are becoming more extensive and regular. There are now at Antwerp ships in loading for Rio Janeiro, Vera Cruz, the Havannah, and New York, as well as for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla.

July 30.

The King transacted business yesterday with most of the Ministers. The Queen and the Duke de Brabant are expected very shortly at Ostend.

We are assured that the King and Queen will go to Paris at the beginning of next month. The Archbishop of Paris, who is now here, has visited our churches and principal public libraries, and has been waited on by a great number of our clergy. He is gone to Liege this morning, and will afterwards proceed to Bruges, and then return to France by way of Courtray and Lille.

Groningen, July 26.

His Majesty our revered King, his consort, Prince Alexander and Princess Sophia, arrived here this morning, and were received with the acclamations of the inhabitants. We do not know how long the Royal family will remain here. This evening there is to be an illumination; to-morrow morning a review of the garrison; afterwards a grand dinner, then horse-racing; to-morrow evening brilliant fireworks.

The Hague, July 27.

His Excellency Count P. C. Van Bylands died here this morning; he was Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Red Eagle, High Chamberlain to his Majesty, and Minister of the First Chamber of the States General.

Nimeguen, July 28.

For some days past various reports have been in circulation respecting instructions that have been received by the collectors of the direct taxes and by the municipal authorities to whom the Governor of Gueldeeland, conformably to directions from the Minister of Finance, has given notice that some taxes, especially the house tax at Nimeguen, bring in too little to the Treasury, and the officers are exhorted, in a manner not very agreeable to them, to proceed to a new estimate, and to increase the amount of the tax. The inhabitants have accordingly received notice of this new assessment and consequent increase of the tax, though most of the persons interested have already had their houses valued by various appraisers.

It may be supposed that this measure is not much approved, especially as people think it may, perhaps, be followed by an increase of the tax on household furniture. But notwithstanding all the remarks that are made on it, our citizens will, doubtless, submit to it, and we feel confident that those of our citizens whose situation gives them an opportunity, will find that the measures ordered are legal, necessary, and equitable.

Berlin, July 25.

His Excellency Baron de Bulow, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, arrived from London a few days ago at Tegel, the summer residence of his family; but to his great grief found his domestic circle diminished by one member—a daughter, twelve years of age, had died while he was on his journey, and he arrived just in time to attend her funeral. Baron de Bulow will go in August to Frankfort, accompanied by his family, to enter on his new office as Representative of Prussia in the Diet. It is probable that the changes in our foreign legation will take place at the same time, when it is generally reported M. Von Gaviz will be removed from Hanover to London, Mr. Von Thun from Cassel to Hanover, and General Von Lindheim go to Cassel.

Hanover, July 24.

The Crown Prince has left Hanover to-day to go to Norderney for the benefit of sea bathing.

July 25.

His Majesty the King, respecting whose intentions nothing certain is known, is said to be preparing for a journey. His Majesty generally never lets the persons about him know to what place he intends to go till the day of his departure, it is not known whether his Majesty will go to Ems. Mr. Vignolles, the English engineer, is now here. He has had audiencies of the King and the principal officers of State, whence it is inferred that his business here relates to the construction of iron railways.—*Hamburgh Papers, July 27.*

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 25.

Some points of interest were brought before, and others finally despatched to-day, by the Chamber of Deputies. Amongst the former may be included the report approving of the proposition of Senor Prayet to commit the command of the Revenue Coast Guard to officers of the Spanish navy. Owing to the accidental absence, in the early part of the session, of ministers, the discussion of this report was suspended. The remaining articles of the project of law for the sale of the property of the secular clergy were proceeded with, and all voted. The estimates, as amended and corrected in the course of discussion in the Congress and Finance Committee, were finally read and passed. The project of law for authorizing the government to borrow by contract the sum of sixty millions of reals, at six per cent. interest, was read, discussed, and approved, as far as the fourth article of the project. In the Senate, Senor Lasona has made a motion that all senators not presenting themselves within a given time, except they can produce good and sufficient reasons for not being able to attend, are to be considered as having vacated their seats in the Chamber. The decreasing of members of the Senate, and the consequent difficulty of "making a house" to pass the laws sent up from the other Chamber, and of which there are still a considerable number, rendered some measure of this kind indispensible. The one proposed was referred to a committee for examination and report. Senor Gorrason, the senator who so distinguished himself this session in his defence of Maria Christina, is said to have proceeded to Paris. He merits a warm reception from the ex-Queen of Spain, if as the proverb says, "the labourer is worthy of his hire."

The contents of the Model Museum of Engineers and Artillery are being fast removed from the saloons of the princely mansion about to be occupied by the Regent. It is supposed it will be ready for the reception of his Highness by the month of November next.

The venerable old Arguelles is to be seen taking his evening walks daily in the Retiro and Prado, with his companions and amongst his fellow-citizens as before his elevation to the important office of guardian of his young Sovereign. Neither time nor circumstance would seem to make any alteration in the simple habits and incorruptible principles of the patriarch of constitutional liberty in Spain. He is to be sworn into office to-morrow.

A personal quarrel between Senors la Fuente and Prim, one the editor of the journal called the Fray Gerundio, the other a deputy, has made much noise here, but the particulars could scarcely interest the foreign reader.

The French journals announce the arrival of Count Flahaut, as envoy at Madrid. From the intimacy, between Count Flahaut and Louis Philippe, it would appear that the Count would represent the King more than the cabinet. The King's hatred of the Progresistas is known. In this he is joined by personages of high influence in Portugal, and the Portuguese territory is now the centre of intrigues of which Rome guides the threads. Count Flahaut and Count Villareal, minister in Portugal, are closely related, being step-brothers, and no doubt they will work together towards the same end. There is, however, one exception to their accord. It is this: that while the French will labour for a union between the young Queen and a French Prince, the Portuguese minister will labour for the Catholic Prince of Cobourg.—Eco del Commercio.

LONDON TRADE REPORT

TUESDAY EVENING.—The markets to-day were in a quiet state for most articles, but in prices little variation took place. The arrivals were to a fair extent from most parts.

SUGAR.—The market for British Plantation was quiet to-day, and merchants submitted to a further reduction of 6d per cwt; still buyers operated with much caution, and the sales are only 250 hhds and trcs.

Mauritius.—The demand is limited to-day, and the public sales of 7,200 bags went off generally at 1s decline; middling to fine yellow sold at 58s to 68s 6d; ordinary to fine brown 45s to 55s per cwt.

East India.—The trade operated with caution to-day in Bengal, and 3,300 bags at public sale only partly sold at 1s decline; middling to fine white went at 64s to 70s; yellow 56s to 62s; and low to fine brown 45s to 46s per cwt.

Refined.—A fair demand existed for Refined goods, and prices were steady: Standard Lumps at 94s per cwt Bonded Crushed flat at 30s per cwt.

COFFEE.—To-day a fair demand existed from the home trade, and the market presented a firm aspect. At public sale 1,400 bags Ceylon were all sold at 2s to 2s 6d above former rates; good and fine ordinary fetched 74s 6d to 76s; 89 bales Mocha realised 100s to 108s for fine and fine ordinary green; privately some parcels of various sorts of Coffee were sold at stiffer rates.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—To-day the demand was steady, 6 and 163 chests at public sale all sold at 89s to 86s 6d for ordinary, being the full value.

TEA.—There was a good demand to-day for all sorts of Tea, and prices had an upward tendency; sales of common Free Trade Congou were made at 2s 6½d to 2s 7d cash, with few sellers thereat.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, and the demand good. P. Y. Candle 40s 3d to 48s 3d on the spot.—Morn. Chron. Aug. 4.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol.	Earl Somers.
Earl of Courtown.	Lord Viscount Falkland.
Earl Leven and Melville.	Lord Elphinstone.
Earl of Norbury.	Lord Belhaven & Stanton.
Earl of Stair.	

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This Company, established by Act of Parliament affords the most perfect security, from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent annually, to be deducted at death, or may be, previously paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure, by this arrangement, a provision for his family; and should he at any time, after effecting the insurance, succeed to, or acquire a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d., for the first five years, and afterwards the full premium, 57l. 12s. 6d. yearly, secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l., subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1. 3d., being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age			Without Profits					With Profits			£2 2 1 per cen
25	Without Profits	1	18	5	With Profits	£2	2	1	per cen		
30	..	..	2	3	10	..	..	2	8	2	uo.
40	..	..	2	19	1	..	..	3	3	4	do.
50	..	..	4	9	8	..	..	4	14	5	do.
60	..	..	6	15	3	..	..	6	17	9	do.

Older ages may be Insured, and the half credit for five years is found particularly convenient on such Insurances. Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

For the convenience of parties residing in the City they may make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agent, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots yard, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and J. F. Goude Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 8, Waterloo place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any other days at half past two o'clock, when Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give dispatchto the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE Secretary

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo place, and 24, Finche lane, Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

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Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

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Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate, 57,l Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world, from 20l. to 5,000l.
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increase upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospectus) may themselves receive the amount assured before attaining that age, it willbe paid to their representatives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one degree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies.
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate, on returning to this country, are required to pay a home premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal terms.
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale of premiums.
14. A dividend of 4l. per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o' clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Friday the 1st October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
None.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 6th.—barque Herculean, J. Grindle master, to Liverpool.
do. 6th.—brig Six, W. Kirkus, master, to London.
do. 7th—Schooner Lady Grant, D. MacGregor, master, to China.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon		Shields	16th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	
*H. McCormick		do.	18th Dec.
*Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	22d May.
*Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	20th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret		do.	6th June.
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	bo.	10thJuly.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	21st May.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	
Augusta		do.	29th May
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	20th Sept.
Hindoostan	Forbes & co.	London	5th inst.
Morley	Dirom carter & co.	London	25th inst.
Glenelg	Remington & Co.	London	15th inst.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	15th inst.
Margaret	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	London	Despatch.
Formosa	Remington & co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Herculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	15th inst.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Argyle	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	15th inst.
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	20th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.	Cork	10th inst.
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Island Queen	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co.	China	Despatch.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Asiatic	Foster & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Adele	Skinner & Co.	Mauritius	Despatch.
Bangalore	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Cornwallis	Khimchund Motichund.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.		
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.		
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.		
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhicajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.		
Sterling	Higginson Cardwell & co.		
Repulse	Forbes & Co.		
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		
Athol	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co.		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Samuel	Skinner & co.		
Majestic	G. S. King		
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co.		

H. M. Ship Endymion.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Auckland Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee, Tigris and Palinurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva.
Yacht Prince Regent.
Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.
Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

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